BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

Saturday, September 12.

THE Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel *Zenobia*, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, Commanding, arrived at a late hour yesterday evening from Suez, having left that Port on the 21st of August. She brings London Intelligence to the 4th of August. The following is a list of her Passengers, Messrs. Miller, Cowing, Two Messrs. Hadden, Two Messrs. Allard, Messrs. Mottie and Fallowfield and Mrs. Carbury. From Aden Captain Goodfellow.

The News by this Mail is rather interesting. The most important Item is the probability of a War with France, the grounds for which are that the Ambassadors of the 4 Powers, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England, signed a Treaty with the Sultan at Constantinople without the concurrence of France, by which the following terms for the pacification of the Affairs of the East were offered to Mahomed Ali. "The Sultan offers "to the Pacha of Egypt, the Hereditary "possession of the Pachalic of St. "Jean d'Acre during his life Time. If "in Ten days the Pacha does not consent, the Sultan will offer him no more "than Egypt. If he still refuses, the "four Powers will oblige him by force "of Arms." The ratification of this Treaty has set all France in an uproar, the Public Journals exclaim at the perfidy (as they call it) of England, and clamour for War, while reports are rife on the Parisian Exchange that the Army is to be increased by 240,000 men ! ! ! The French Squadron also in the Mediterranean is to be augmented and placed under the command of Admiral Roussin (late Minister for France at the Porte) or as some say by Admiral Duperré who was to leave Toulon immediately with a three Decker the *Triton* the Ships of the Line *Scipion* and *Ville de Marseilles* and Two Frigates, while more Frigates were fitting out. Ten thousand Seaman are also called for, but it appears it is doubtful, whether they can be raised, as such a draft would ruin their Commerce at once. The Ministerial [illegible] seem to deprecate hostilities. In England in Parliament Lord Palmerston defended the Treaty when attacked by Mr. Hume and stated that "English influence had nothing to do "with the insurrection in Syria it had "been occasioned by *intolerable oppres-"sion*. An English Squadron had only "been sent there to protect English "interests." He also added "That France "had manifested a disposition to main-"tain the integrity of the Ottoman Em-"pire." Lord John Russell was confident the amicable relations between Great Britain and France would not be disturbed. However a levy of 20,000 men for the Navy has been voted by the Commons ! In England the prospect even of War has given an impetus to the funds, a pretty sure indication of Public feeling, and on the 4th of August Consols were at 89⅝ to 90 at one o'clock and closed for account at 90¼. The Court of Vienna has sent a Dispatch to London forwarding the hearty concurrence of the Emperor of Austria in the Treaty which is tantamount to a ratification. Three of the Principal Attachés of the Foreign Office have been despatched to Berlin Vienna and St. Petersburgh. Louis Philippe is said to be about to recal his Ambassador Mr. Guizot and is also reported to be dying of disease of the Heart. A floating report assigns an attempt to enter into a strict alliance with the United States as desired by France. *We guess* Jonathan will pause before he puts his head into other people's quarrels. The Parliamentary Proceedings at home have been very dull. The Principal measures have been the Appointment of Prince Albert to be Regent in the event of the demise of Her Majesty. Lord Stanley's, Irish Registration Bill had been withdrawn by the Noble mover. Mr. Kelly's "*Abolishment of the Punishment of Death Bill*" had been thrown out. *The Irish Municipal Corporations Bill* was attempted to be smothered in the Lords by Lord Wynford, but his amendment was negatived by 47. Mr. Easthope brought in a Bill to exempt Dissenters from paying Church rates, but did not succeed ; while in the Lords the Canada Bill passed opposed unsuccessfully by Lord Hardwicke. Lord Elliott in the Commons, procured the appointment of a Committee to inquire into Abuses in New Zealand. Lord Auckland's answer to the Speaker of the House of Commons on the receipt of the thanks of the House, was read in the Commons on the 9th of July. Sir John Hobhouse stated that the last instalment of the *long delayed* Deccan Prize Money was kept from distribution, by a doubt as to whom certain Jewels belonged, but he believed *interest* would be allowed on it. Lord Palmerston on the 27th of July in reply to Mr. Hume's Question "Whe-"ther the report was true that a strong re-inforcement of British Troops was "to be sent to the Levant which had "a considerable effect upon the Public "Securities ?" Answered emphatically "*No* !" On the 4th of August, *The Administration of Justice Bill in the Court of Chancery* was carried by Lord Brougham. A measure which will go some way to obviate the horrid delays of that slow Tribunal. Among the Domestic Events the Pot Boy *Oxford* has been tried for attempting the Life of Her Majesty, and having been declared insane by the verdict of the Jury is to be confined for life in Bedlam. Corvoiseur has been hung at Newgate for the murder of Lord Russell, and Gould who was sent to the Hulks very nearly made his escape with a band of other miscreants, but was fortunately discovered. The Court of Directors gave a grand dinner to Lord Keane on the 1st of July. A Court of Proprietors was held on the 31st of July. "To "take into consideration the propriety of "addressing Her Majesty in Council "praying for an equitable arrangement "of the duties levied on East India Pro-"duce and Manufactures." The address was moved by Mr. Montgomery Martin and seconded by Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. Weedon proposed an amendment, but the address was carried by a Majority of 10. Lord Keane has been created a G. C. B. Captain Carlyle Clark 21st Bombay N. I. was unfortunately drowned off the Coast of Devonshire. Lucien Bonaparte Prince of Canino is dead. Her Majesty has permitted the Officers of the Queen's Army of the Indus to wear the order of the Dooranee Empire. The death of the Earl of Durham in his 49th year at Cowes has cast a gloom on the Whig Party, one of the ablest of them is gone. Ireland is represented as "in a tranquil state. The Judges in Circuit find empty Calendars. Her Majesty and Royal Consort are represented as in excellent health and a Nurse for Royalty has been provided for the expected *Grand Event* in November. The War in Spain may be said to be terminated. General [illegible] had reached Paris, and Cabrera with 5000 men had crossed the frontier on the 7th of July, and surrendered to the French authorities. Espartero rules the Councils of Spain rather in spite of the Queen regent. He is said to be about to receive the English order of the Bath in consideration of his Services ; an Emute had occurred at Barcelona while the Queen Regent was there, and a change of Ministry took place under the dictation of Espartero. In Portugal, great struggles are being made to bring about a change of Ministry, and the Duke o' Palmella had given a grand political dinner to bring about a reconciliation of all parties. The Queen of Portugal and her consort were in good health. The Coude Villa Real and some other officers who had requested their dismissal from the army on Political grounds had been reinstated. The commercial treaties between Portugal, The United States and Great Britain appear to make little progress. The answer to the speech from the throne still occupies the Senate. The Dispute with Naples on the Sulphur Question may be said to be at an end, as the treaty is about to be ratified by his Neapolitan Majesty. The American Boundary question appears to be on the point of settlement at last, but the monetary affairs of the States do not yet begin to look up. The New president it is rumoured will be General Harrison.

In Egypt the Pacha shows a determined front, and declines as it is said new arrangements from the Great Powers. If so his fate is sealed, and in the mean time the English residents and merchants are most critically situated. The Emperor of Russia is said to be about to organize a new expedition for Central Asia of which Field Marshal Paskewitch is to take the command. The unsettled state of the Turkish Question may probably retard but not ultimately avert the blow. In the trial for Crim-Con, *Heaviside versus Lardner* the gay Dionysius was cast in £8000 damages. It appears the Lady has some money in her own right which was perhaps the cause of such heavy damages being given, as the gallant Litterateur does not seem by all accounts to be overtroubled with the *diva pecunia*. We have no accounts of any augmentation of the Indian Army and fear our Military readers must say. "Patience and shuffle the Cards. We should have thought that Lord Keane (who at his Grand Dinner compared the difficulties encountered by the Bombay Army in the Affghanistan Campaign as no less formidable than those met with by the Troops of Alexander the Great, and that the gallant Force surmounted them with equal daring,) might venture to point out to the Authorities at home that an augmentation of the Armies of India is imperatively required. The very latest intelligence from Marseilles states that War was not expected to ensue on account of the Turkish Question, and an article from the Chronicle which we extract, seems to put the affair on its proper basis, and quotes the belligerent operations at Antwerp by France when the Dutch King was obstinate as a precedent. In that case the other powers did not interfere and as due notice of the Treaty is said to have been furnished to the French Ambassador we cannot see but that the case is precisely similar. What effect this affair will have on our Overland Mails remains to be seen. Arrangements had just been made to expedite them through France, and twenty four hours were gained by the measure. We sincerely trust, and shall no doubt have the aspiration reciprocated by all our readers, that whatever turn affairs may take, no stop will be put to our Letters and Newspapers. If it should, we Editors may truly say.

"Our occupation is no more."

BOMBAY COURIER, SEPTEMBER 12.

LATEST NEWS.

Alexandria, 15th August 1840.

Matters continue to wear a serious aspect. The British Merchants in Egypt have been recommended by H. M. Agent and Consul General to [illegible] their credits, to arrange their affairs, and to remain generally on their guard. This announcement has produced a great sensation among all nations as a large half of the Foreign Commerce of Alexandria is carried on by English Capital.

Great dissatisfaction has prevailed for some days among the Pasha's Officers. Instead of 6 months pay in hard cash they are to receive teskerehs for certain quantities of rice. Boghas Bey pretends that the demands on the treasury for indispensable purposes preclude the possibility of paying all and as distinctions are invidious all must wait.

16th.—The Pasha was absent in the Delta when Refaut Bey arrived but an express was immediately sent after him and he returned here the night before last and yesterday had a conversation with Sami Bey late envoy to the Porte, old Habib Effendi formerly Governor of Cairo, Boghas Bey Minister of Commerce and Foreign affairs, Hassan Bey a favorite of the Pasha and M. Tossitza Greek Consul General. Boghas Bey asks where the money for a lengthened contest is to come from, Habib Effendi and Lami Bey are for peace, but Hassan Bey who was educated in France is furious for war. The Pasha himself seemed resolute and indisposed to content himself with less than all Syria. Refaut Bey was presented to the Pasha this morning with the usual ceremonies and the Consuls had a meeting at 3 o'clock at the house of M. Lavi[illegible] Consul General of Austria. The terms to be offered to the Pasha in accordance with the articles of the Convention are E[illegible] the Pashalic of Acre.

17th. The Indian Mail closes in an hour s[illegible] have only time to say that the Pasha yes[illegible] distinctly told Refaut Bey that he had made known to the Porte through Sami Bey his terms and that he must therefore decline any new proposition. This augurs badly for the communication of the Consuls of the four Powers which is to take place to-day. It is provoking that from the Mail going off I cannot let you know it. Nothing is talked of but war, and there is a report at the [illegible] this morning that orders have been given to Ibrahim Pasha to march on Constantinople. A most extensive plot has been discovered on Board the Turkish Fleet ; several Captains are in irons.

MALTA SIMES, AUGUST 7.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGENCY.

Prince Albert has been appointed Regent in case of the Queen's death without a dissensient voice.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A levy of 2,0000 sailors has been voted by the Commons.

ORIENTAL QUESTION.

House of Commons, July 24.

On the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply, *Mr. Hume* attacked the policy of the Government on the Eastern question, asserting that he had heard a treaty was about to be concluded relative to the affairs of Syria to the exclusion of France.

Lord Palmerston justified the system adopted by Government. For sometime past the Great Powers had been occupied with the affairs of the East, it was not convenient to enter into their negotiations now. In the end, ; these negotiations would be communicated to Parliament, and then his (Lord Palmerston's) conduct could be judged of—whether or not it were anti-national. He could assure the House that English influence has had nothing to do with the insurrection of Syria—*it had been occasioned by insupportable oppression*. An English squadron had only been sent there to protect English interests. He would add, also, that France had manifested a disposition to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

Lord John Russell in replying to some observations, said—that there was no country with whom Government were more disposed to cultivate amicable relations with than France. He (Lord John) was confident that such relations would continue a long time—it was the interest of both nations that they should continue so.

Lord Ingistrie represented the government of Mehemet Ali in Syria as the most grinding tyranny.

The ratification of the treaty, between England Prussia & Austria, for the settlement of the Oriental question is considered in London as an indubitable fact.—The Debats endeavours to shew that Lord Palmerston has broken faith with France, but the Chronicle positively asserts that the French Cabinet was acquainted with all the previous steps of this treaty, and cannot believe that it will occasion a rupture with France, but that like as the Belgian question was settled in spite of the Northern Powers, so this question will be settled in spite of France, without dragging Europe into a war.

The Semaphore of the 1st August positively states, on the authority of all the English journals, that a treaty is concluded, or which will be concluded, between England, Russia, Prussia and Austria, in reference to the Oriental question, the terms of which are—"THE SULTAN OFFERS TO THE PACHA OF EGYPT, THE HEREDITARY POSSESSION OF EGYPT, AND THE POSSESSION OF THE PASHALICK OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE DURING HIS LIFE TIME. IF IN TEN DAYS THE PACHA DOES NOT CONSENT, THE SULTAN WILL OFFER HIM NO MORE THAN EGYPT; IF HE STILL REFUSES THE FOUR POWERS WILL OBLIGE HIM BY THE FORCE OF ARMS."

FRANCE.

It is rumoured at the Bourse that there was to be an immediate levy of [illegible] men for the army. Within the few last days however the rumour has nearly dropped.

Immense excitement has been produced in France by the announcement of the treaty concluded between the Four Great Powers.

It is said that the French Squadron in the Levant will be under the command of Adml. Roussin, who will have [illegible] in case of general hostilities.

Mr. Cookes, Queen's Messenger arrived this morning in the Sesostris Steam Packet from Marseilles. He is the bearer of important despatches for Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Stopford and the Confiance Steamer has already taken her departure with them.

Whilst matters are pretty stable in England, in France all is commotion, though in some of the great provincial towns of France there is a strong feeling in favour of the continuance of peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Stock Exchange, London, 4th August.—The market wears a more buoyant appearance, *the real pulse of political events*.

Consols 89 ⅝ to 90 one o'clock.

"Four o'clock.—Consols for Account closed at 90 [illegible]

It is positively contradicted that Lord Palmerston had an interview with Louis Napoleon—an accidental meeting certainly had taken place as by a singular coincidence they live next door to each other, on Carlton Terrace.

The *Chronicle* says that the French could no more raise 10,000 seamen [illegible] than they could fly [illegible] ruin all their commerce at one stroke.

The *Ministerial* [illegible] tude, far superior to the [illegible] French press.

We are enabled to state that [illegible] despatch was received in London from Vienna, conveying in terms the most unqualified approbation of the [illegible] ment of the treaty for the settlement [illegible] question concluded on the 15th [illegible] tatives of Great Britain, Austria, [illegible] sia, and the expression of [illegible] long protracted [illegible] at length been brought [illegible] This communication, [illegible] tion of the treaty on [illegible] Austria, is regarded [illegible]

and as an announcement that the formal act will be expedited with the least possible delay. (Post.)

On Tuesday 28th July, died at Harriet Lodge, Isle of Wight, the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, G. C. B. The day before his Lordship was considered better, but the next morning a change took place, and he expired at 9 A. M.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The following is what Lord Melbourne is reported to have said in the House of Lords on the 30th July.

Matters have been very considerably advanced for pacifying the East between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the Sublime Porte--and France has not been a party to this arrangement.

House of Lords, August 3.

Viscount Strangford wished to know whether the treaty was ratified by the Four Great Powers, viz. Austria, Prussia, Russia and England for the pacification of the East, and whether the conditions of it could be laid before Parliament previous to its being prorogued?

Lord Melbourne was understood to say that it was not probable that the treaty would be laid before Parliament this session; but from the exceedingly low tone in which the noble viscount spoke, it was impossible to catch his words.

NAPLES.

Lord Lyndhurst said he wished to ask the noble viscount in what state the treaty with Naples on the subject of the Sulphur monopoly was?

Lord Melbourne said it had gone to Naples for ratification.

FRANCE.

A Telegraphic dispatch, dated Paris 7th August 1840, half past 9 o'clock in the morning, contains the following:

"Government were informed some days ago that a new attempt of Louis Bonaparte on France was imminent. It had taken place on the 6th instant at Boulogne. He was arrested immediately and confined in the castle of the city. The conduct of the Garrison, of the National Guard and the population, was above all praise." *(This attempt has been attributed to the promptings of Lord Palmerston by the French Press.)*

The activity in the preparations for war is immense! All France is in commotion.

Royal Ordonnances have been promulgated which will raise the amount of the French army to 600,000 men, which are supported by one million men of the National Guard.

The French money market is very dull, but does not at all correspond with the alarming rumours.

Admiral *Duperre* has been appointed commander in chief of the forces in the Mediterranean; and Admiral Lalande is to remain at the head of the fleet which he commands in the Levant.

It is confidently reported that M. Guizot's *recal is signed.* He is expected at the *chateau d'Eu*, where he is to have an audience with the king.

Three of the principal *employés* of the Foreign Office have been despatched to Berlin and Vienna.

Great activity prevails in the Marine department at Toulon. Admiral *Duperré* it is said, will leave on the 15th or 20th inst. for the Levant, with a naval division, composed of the *Souverain*, a three decker, the *Triton* the *Scipion*, and the *Ville de Marseille*, ships of the line, besides two frigates.

Other frigates are being got ready for sea.

An absurd rumour is afloat at the Bourse that France would endeavour to form an alliance with the United States.

Marseilles, 8th August, 1840.

A very strong opinion prevails that we shall have no war, unless some new and unfortunate incidents should arise to add fuel to the flame. Even here at Marseilles where war would be their ruin great was the outcry against the insult offered to the outraged Dignity of France, and war would have been by no means unpopular for the moment; but we must hope that these feelings will sober down when not excited by any similar feelings on the part of England—In the meantime France makes demonstrations, calls out 150,000 men (of which I believe 80,000 have would been called out in the natural course, being the contingent for 1839) and provides credits for 100,000 additional seamen and 5 ships of the line &c. The ships she has,—but the seamen are much wanting, and very scarce; Of course, if war was actually declared, the Commercial Marine would necessarily give large numbers, but now seamen are wanted both for the Navy and the Commercial Marine.

The accounts from Algiers mention nothing particular:—

"The Arabs appear to be still devastating the plain of Mitidja, but in small bodies—if war was to take place with England, Algiers would surely be lost to France; and perhaps by taking it we should do them more good than harm, barring of course the troops and stores we might find there."

SPAIN.

Letters have been received from Barcelona up to the 4th inst. This city has been perfectly tranquil since the energetic measures taken by Espartero to preserve order.—Their Majesties the Queens are expected to reach the capital on the 15*th* inst.

General Espartero has been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

KHIVA.

(From the Augsburg Gazette.)

"At this moment a council of war at Krasnoe-Selo is deliberating with General Perowsky on the best means of conducting the expedition *against Khiva*, which is to take place in the course of the year. The affairs of the East and the war with Circassia as also the question of India, required that Russia should concentrate large masses of troops on the shores of the Black Sea."

ALGIERS.

Advices, published in the *Semaphore* of the 9th, have been received from Algiers up to the 1st inst., representing the Arabs as burning and plundering without cessation.—This might have been naturally expected at the return of the expeditionary corps.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Pique*, 36, Captain Boxer sailed from Spithead on the 26th July for Devonport and Gibraltar, Captain Steele and Lieut. Parke, R. M. Artillery, with 60 men embarked in her—Captain Steele takes with him a field train of Artillery, Captain Boxer has sealed orders, so that at present it is not known on what service she is ordered. *(U. S. Gazette Aug. 1.)*

The *Vanguard* 84, Captain Sir David Dunn, K. C. H. was towed out of Portsmouth Harbour on the 1st August. She has about 80 Seamen short of her complement of 455, but now she is at Spithead she may soon complete.

Mate B. F. H. Helpman, late of the *Beagle*, is appointed to command the Colonial Schooner, *Champion*, employed between Swan River and King George's Sound, and thence to Bombay.

The mail despatched from Bombay on the 22nd July; *via* the Persian Gulf, arrived at Marseilles on the 1st August, and will have reached London on the afternoon of the 6th or morning of the 7th.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION

All the five powers have from the very first agreed as to the necessity of preventing the imberment of the Turkish empire, and ce which has ever existed between E other Powers has been confined to the y that object. Neither have any of the ded that the possession of Syria would eheme tA i in a situation with respect to ncompatible with the object which all e in view, though France certainly differed from the others as to the means by which Mehemet Ali was to be compelled to content himself with the hereditary government of Egypt. Why, then, should there be any such difference between France and the other Powers as would hazard the equilibrium of the European powers? France, it is true, refused to join the four Powers in the arrangements they have come to with respect to the Pacha: but France cannot possibly find fault with their determination. It is not true "that Lord Palmerston has signed a compact with Austria, Prussia, and Russia, not only opposed to, and excluding France, but unknown to the latter power until signed and acted upon." France was not kept in ignorance of any thing that has taken place, nor was it conceived for a moment by any of the powers that France could take exception to a compact entered into with a view to effect an object, respecting which all the powers were agreed, though France differed, as to the means to be employed. The four other powers would have been insane to come to any agreement without first using every endeavour to induce France to join them. For what has taken place France was fully prepared. Are we to understand that France takes so deep an interest in maintaining the Pasha in the possession of Syria, that rather than see him confined within the limits of Egypt, she would go to war with the four European powers? But we have already said that France is strogly impressed with the necessity of upholding the Sultan, and admits that the possession of Syria by Mehemet Ali would be destructive of the power of the former. Syria is a vast fortress in the midst of the Turkish empire, and the possession of it would keep the Porte in a constant state of insecurity. Mehemet Ali would only have to choose his time and his point of attack. The five powers may succeed in preserving Turkey against Mehemet Ali; but if they do not in common make the attempt, Russia alone will; and the question is simply, whether it is better to effect the object by the means of all, or by means which would enable Russia to indemnify herself after the fashion of Unkier Skelessi. It would be strange, indeed, then, if France were to act so inconsistently as to embark in a quarrel, because the four powers agree to do that which France herself deems advisable. If France should ever determine on kindling the flame of war in Europe, it must be surely for interests and objects intelligible to the French nation which would warrant so very serious a resolve. But this is not the first time, of late years, that the five powers, agreed as to their object, have differed among themselves as to the means for effecting it. In the affair of Holland and Belgium, for instance, all the five powers were agreed as to the importance, all the five powers of putting an end to the warfare. The co-operation between France and this country followed; and the three other powers not only had no part in the proceedings, but actually disapproved of them. But though in this case the three powers had no knowledge of the agreement between France and ourselves till it was concluded, it never occurred to them that they had grounds for quarrelling with us on that account. And when Antwerp was taken the whole of the five powers again proceeded harmoniously together in completing the settlement between Belgium and Holland. (*Chronicle.*)

TIMES, AUGUST 4, 1840.

We have received by our ordinary express the Paris papers of Sunday. They are, as might have been expected, taken up chiefly with the state of affairs to which the policy of Lord PALMERSTON had given rise.

With the single exception of *La Presse*, the most complete unanimity appears to prevail among the French journalists of all shades and colours on this subject. Even the *Debats* declares adjourned until the final arrangement of it all its enmities and hostilities of a domestic nature. Every species of epithet which contempt or resentment could suggest is levelled in these papers at the head of *ci-devant* "eminent statesman who wields the destinies of England." Every possible laudatory phrase is put in requisition to convey approval and admiration of the wise, firm, and temperate measures taken and contemplated by M. THIERS to vindicate the national honour.

Of the principal measures so taken our readers are already aware. The papers before us and our private letters acquaint us, that in addition and, as necessary accompaniments, camp furniture and hospital magazines on a most extensive scale had been ordered. The Minister of War announced on Saturday to the Committee of Artillery that a sum of 6,000,000f. (240,000l.) was about being employed in the purchase of horses and *matteriel* for that department. "Already in the course of the day," says *La Presse*, "saddlery to the amount of 1,700,000f. (68,000l.) was ordered."

General (not the Marshal) OUDINOT is mentioned as destined to have an important command, arising out of existing circumstances. In the navy very extensive promotions, and, it is also added, superannuations, are immediately to take place.

All the offensive statements of the most rancorous portion of the French press (we mean the legitimatist journals) are copied into the Ministerial and juste milieu papers. They recapitulate the naval force of France already at sea in the Mediterranean (13 sail of the line, of which 3 are first, and may be forthwith increased to 25 sail of the line) and contend that by dividing the superbly disciplined crews of that fleet, "which the English themselves confess are the finest in the world," with the new levies, they will form a perfectly efficient and adequate body of seamen.

The rancour and animosity of the Paris press are however, benevolence and amity, when compared with the feelings expressed by the provincial papers. Those of Bordeaux are in an especial manner distinguished in this course.

The utmost possible anxiety prevailed in Paris for the arrivals from London, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh with intelligence of the manner in which the new attitude of France should have been received in those capitals respectively. This feeling, added to the carrying out of the hostile preparatory system of M. THIERS above referred to, produced at TORTONI'S on Sunday, a new fall in the funds. The 3 per Cents opened at 81f. 60c., fell to 80f. 80c, and were at 81f. when our correspondent closed his letter.

A private letter, dated Vienna, July 22, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung de Leipsic*, states that it was believed in the best informed circles that a secret treaty existed between MEHEMET ALI and France "The fact likewise of an understanding between Marshal MARMONT and M. THIERS is confirmed, says that paper, "and it is understood that the Marshal is to be appointed Governor of Algeria."

The *Quotidienne* reasserts that it was the Baron de LANGSDORE, son in law of M. St. AULAIRE, the French Ambassador at Vienna, who was insulted by General de MENSDORE.

The same paper states, that General NOGUERAS who caused CABRERA'S mother to be shot, with the consent of General MINA, has been appointed Governor of Barcelona.

(From the Papers.)

The *Quotidienne* says that the policy of England for the last ten years has been to injure France, and for that purpose she formed the quadruple alliance between England, France, Spain, and Portugal to prevent the possibility of an alliance between Russia and France, the only alliance which could have maintained the peace of Europe.

The *Capitole* says that Austria commited the same mistake in the year 1807 (when she looked on quietly at Russia advancing towards Constantinople) she is making now with the expectation of participating in the division of the Ottoman empire, but that she will repent, when it is too late, if she allow the best barrier she has against Russian ambition to be swept away.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Times Office, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1 o'Clock, a. m.

PACIFICATION OF SYRIA.

We have this moment received by extraordinary express the Paris papers of Sunday night, with a letter from our correspondent.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of that night, contains the following.

"TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"Government has received the subjoined despatch, which we hasten to publish. We must, however, add, that a despatch from Alexandria, dated the 23d ult., and brought from Marseilles by telegraph, says nothing on the subject of it.

"'*Marseilles, August 1, 6 o'clock* P. M.

"'THE PREFECT OF MOUTHS OF THE RHONE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

"'Lieutenant Spark, of the British navy, commanding the Prometheus British steamer, which left Malta on the 28th of July, and has arrived this instant, states that on the day of his departure the English packet from Beyrout and Alexandria announced that the insurrection of Syria had been terminated without firing a shot, and the Egyptain fleet had returned to Alexandria with part of the troops it had conveyed to Syria."

Our Paris letter, dated Sunday night, 10 o'clock, states that the above intelligence produced at TORTONI'S a slight improvement in the funds. The 3 per Cents., which were at 3 o'clock that afternoon at 81f., rose to 81f. 70c.

There was no other news stirring. The manner in which the foreign Cabinets would receive intelligence of the warlike preparations of France was still the cause of intense anxiety.

With the exception of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, who would continue to reside at St. Cloud the Royal family were to proceed to the Chateau of Eu (in Normandy) to-morrow

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.

[The following appeared in a third edition of *The Times* of yesterday:—]

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from Paris. In the present critical aspect of affairs every symptom of change in the public feeling is of importance:—

"The impression in Paris on Sunday was more unsatisfactory than on the preceding day, although the tone of the journals was less hostile. The measures ordered by Government were in progress of execution."

COURT AND FASHION.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue in the enjoyment of good health.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by the Countess D'Oraison and General Colbert, arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 15th ultimo., on a visit to the Queen. This event gave rise to a succession of gaieties in the Palace. Our places of public amusement too, felt the benefit of their presence. Their Royal Highness took their departure for Dieppe *vid* Brighton on the 28th.

The Queen Dowager is paying a round of visits at the mansions of the nobility in the country.

We regret to state that the Princess Augusta is seriously ill; from the nature of her disease and advanced age, but faint hopes are entertained of her recovery.

By the provisions of the Regency Bill, Prince Albert is appointed sole Regent in the event of a contingency, which it is to be hoped will never occur.

It is rumoured that Her Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Brighhton about the 14th of Augst.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 7th.

The Lord Chancellor read the letter of acknowledgment from the Governor-General of India, of the thanks of the House to the army.

13th.—THE REGENCY BILL.—MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.—*Lord* MELBOURNE brought up the following message from the Crown, on the subject of the Regency Bill:—

"VICTORIA REGINA.—The uncertainty of human life, and the deep sense of my people, render it incumbent on me to you that you will take into consideration the contingencies which may hereafter take place, and make such provisions as the circumstances require, and I shall be prepared to concur in such measures as you may consider best calculated to preserve unimpaired the dignity of the Crown."

30th.—EASTERN AFFAIRS.—Lord STRANGFORD inquired as to the truth of a rumour which had for some days been very prevalent, to the effect that formal diplomatic arrangements had been intered into between this country and certain great Powers of the Continent respecting a settlement of the difference between Turkey and Egypt, and that France had not been a consenting party to the treaty.

Lord MELBOURNE replied, that negociations had been entered into between this country, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the Porte, with a view to the pacification of the Levant. Considerable progress had, moreover, been made in these negociations, but he never regarded such matters as settled until they were ratified. Communications had been made to France upon the subject, but she was not a party to the treaty.

REVOLT IN SYRIA.—Mr. M. O'FERRALL moved a vote for 2,000 extra men for the navy for the next ten months.

Mr. HUME objected that our fleet was employed in fomenting insurrection in Syria, and in preventing peace between the Porte and the Pacha. It had been stated that the noble lord (Palmerston) had executed a treaty with the northern powers, excluding France; he hoped that statement would be contradicted.

Lord PALMERSTON said, if we had that reason to fear Russia that the hon. member always felt, we could take no course so likely to justify that fear as to make the Porte dependent on her. It was not his (Lord Palmerston's) proceedings that caused increased expence, but the hon. member's postage reform and his dealings in Canada. He was at the command of the House, but hoped he shouldn't be asked to explain the treaty allued to. The word insurrection did not apply to the efforts of the Syrians to rescue their country from the Porte.

Mr. MILNES wished the noble lord to state, if he could, that the five powers were still in concord on the Eastern question.

Mr. HUME repeated his belief that England prevented the peace between Turkey and Egypt.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government valued as much as the hon. gentleman the alliance with France. They were agreed in their views, but not quite so as to the means of carrying them out. If it were true that Syria was roused to insurrection by England, it appeard clear that the English were idle agitators.

Vicount INGESTRE said, a more grinding despotism than that of Mehemet Ali did not exist on the face of the earth. But what was to be done with this 2000 men, and where would they serve?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, they were to man the ships out of commission, and to fill up the complement of others.

Captain PECHEL said sailors of this country now in foreign service, should be recalled and employed.

Sir T. TROWBRIDGE said, they were not above 350 men The note was agreed to.

INDIA HOUSE—*August 1st.*

A special Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held this day at the Company's House.

The minutes of the last Court were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN acquainted the Court that this was a special one, summoned in order to lay before the proprietors a bill to amend the laws relating to the Customs, which proposes to effect a change on the duty on coffee; also a bill further to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company's charter.

And also that the Court was further made special, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing Her Majesty in Council, praying for an equitable arrangement of the duties levied on East India produce and manufactures, in consequence of the petitions of the East India Company to both Houses of Parliament on this important subject not having been productive of that result which our fellow-subjects in India have a just and undeniable right to expect.

The CHAIRMAN then said, that with reference to the fact of the above bills, the clause that related to the Customs proposing a change in the duty on coffee had been withdrawn since the requisition was signed convening the present Court. Any further proceedings on the part of the Court with respect to it were, therefore, unnecessary.

The Clerk then read the Bill for the regulation of the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company's charter.

The CHAIRMAN said it had been brought into Parliament at the suggestion of the Court of Directors, who thought it would prove beneficial to the interests of India.

Sir C. FORBES suggested that the native ships of India should be allowed the same privilges as British built ships.

The CHAIRMAN objected to this, on the ground that it would be an improper interference with the navigation laws.

Mr. HOGG defended the bill as one calculated to do the greatest good to India.

The CHAIRMAN then acquainted the Court that it had been further made special to take into consideration the propriety of addressing Her Majesty in Council, praying for an equitable arrangement of the duties levied on East India produce and manufactures.

Mr. WEBBING proposed an amendment, leaving out the objectionable part of the original motion.

The original motion was then put and the numbers were---For the amendment 20. Against it 10.

The Court then adjourned.

INDIAN HOME INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN ARMY.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that a very extensive promotion is intended to take place immediately in the indian army. At the reduction after the war, three officers of each regiment were placed as supernumeraries, and promotion

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altogether was stopped till the whole were absorbed, which occupied nearly six years; the service will now be gladdened by the replacement of two officers to each corps, and as this will occasion an equal number of vacancies in the subaltern ranks, they must be filled up, it is understood, by a large distribution of patronage among the directors in cadetships, assistant surgeons, &c.——THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.—Mr. Waghorn has written a letter to the daily papers, in which he complains of the detention of his express by the Custom-house officers of Boulogne, who broke the seals of it, although they were informed of the nature of it. Had it not been for this detention, Mr. Waghorn says his express would have arrived in London at two o'clock, a.m. 3rd July. Mr. Waghorn also states that Lord Palmerston interfered very promptly, with a view to compel the restoration of the express, and that, at the request of the noble lord, M. Guizot wrote a letter to the Prefect of Boulogne requesting him to deliver the express to Mr. Waghorn's order.——It is stated that the navigation of the Euphrates will soon be accomplished. The British have there now four steam boats of forty-horse power. The mails will be about six days coming across Syria from Bassora to Aleppo, and it is expected that only thirty days will be required to come from Bombay to Paris.——The usual meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London, took place on the 14th July. Several valuable donations were announced, amongst which was a numerous collection of seeds from D. Wallich, of the Botanic gardens of Calcutta.——A letter from Alexandria states that the expedition which went to discover the source of the Nile had arrived at 8¼ degrees (?) north latitude; they found that the river divided into two branches and the current became so rapid that no boat could resist it. The expedition was consequently obliged to return to Cartoum,——INDIAN MAILS.—The following is an explanatory statement (published with the supplementary navy estimates) respecting the accelerated conveyance of the Indian mails to and from England and Alexandria. By the contract about to be entered into, (for the performance of which, for seven months, from 1st September to 31st March next, the sum of £21,600 is inserted in the present estimate,) the packets are to leave Falmouth on the first of every month, and to remain at Malta twenty-six hours to receive the letter bag through Marseilles, which leaves London on the 4th of every month. The outward passage from Falmouth to Alexandria is, in ordinary cases, to be performed in 391 hours, or fifteen days and four hours; and the homeward passage from Alexandria to Falmouth is to be performed in 391 hours, or sixteen days and seven hours, including all stoppages.——Arrangements have been made by the French post office authorities, for accelerating the overland India mail to England, by special conveyances, direct from Marseilles to Calais. By this plan it is expected that the India mails will reach London twenty-four hours earlier than by that hitherto pursued.——A splendid banquet was given at the London tavern on the 11th ultimo., by the directors of the East India Company, to Lord Keane, on his return to this country, and in honor of his lordship's brilliant victories in the East Indies. Her Majesty's ministers and many officers who have been connected with the armies of India attended; altogether about one hundred and fifty noblemen and gentlemen sat down to a most sumptuous repast. The chair was taken by Mr. Butterworth Bayley. After the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert, the chairman in an eulogistic speech proposed the health of Lord Keane. His lordship in returning thanks, said—"I feel deeply the honor you have done me, and I warmly appreciate your kind and favorable reception, on this, to me, proud occasion. When I had the good fortune to be appointed your Commander-in-[illegible] of the Bombay army, in 1833 [illegible] inferior to none), at the entertainment given to me on board, when about to proceed to my destination, I felt the full force of highly flattering mention from the chair, which was to me most cheering. I then stated in my reply, that if, on my return from the East, I was favored with a corroboration of such sentiments from the chairman of the Directors of the East India Company, my aim would be fully accomplished. What has been said on this occasion by the honorable chairman, in presence of my many friends and my military companions of high rank and distinction, has gratified and heightened my soldier's pride; and next to the approbation of my sovereign and my country, that of my honorable masters, from whom I have received strong support and marked friendship in the public situation I held, is to me most acceptable. As the commander of the army of the Indus, composed of troops with stout hearts and gallant bearing, I never had a doubt of the result of the campaign, if the enemy stood one approach and crossed swords with us. That happy event did arise, and I trust that our humble exertions in that strife has been considered as having upheld the triumphant glory of the British name, on classic grounds too, which had [illegible] been moved over by Alexander, and I [illegible] we had to face and to overcome difficulties scarcely less formidable than that renowned leader himself encountered. For myself, I feel that the very acme of my ambition has been attained and crowned with success. Mr. chairman, my Lords and gentlemen, I bow with heartfelt and grateful thanks, and beg to drink all your good healths in return." Many other toasts were given and responded to; one was, "The health of Sir John Hobhouse and the Board of Control." Sir John in returning thanks said—"that in the history of the world there was no instance of yearly sovereigns (as the Directors of the East India Company were) having conquered so vast a territory as that of India---there was no sentence of such successive success; to them the happiness belonged of giving to the vast country under them continual happiness, and of extending education. It was scarcely one hundred years ago since the power of the East India Company was felt in India---now their banners were flying from the Indus to the Burrampooter---cheers. He (Sir J. Hobhouse) would say emphatically---Go on in the great work of extending religion, civilization, and education in India, for the wishes of the good are with you; go on in your great work, for the sake of India and Great Britain itself---loud cheers.' The chairman shortly afterwards retired, and the company broke up.——At an investiture of the Bath held on the 17th, at Buckingham-place, Lord Keane was solemnly invested with the insignia of Grand Cross of the Order; and the *Gazette* of the same date empowers his lordship to wear the order of the Dooranee Empire, presented in honor of his services in Candahar, and at Ghuznee, by Shah-Soojaoo-Moolk King of Affghanistan, and the same permission is extended to Sir Willoughby Cotton, Col. Macdonald, of the 4th reg., Col. J. G. Baumgardt, and Lieut. Col. John Scott, 4th L. D.——It appears the delay that has occurred in the adjustment of the final distribution of the Deccan prize-money, has arisen from certain differences between the trustees and the Directors on the subject of interest and the Nagpore jewels.-----The overland route to India has hitherto been almost impracticable to the fair sex, in consequence of the difficulties attendant upon crossing the desert by the ordinary mode of travelling between Alexandria and Suez. We learn, however, that the greatest facility is now afforded even to the most delicate and least adventurous, by an ingenious invention of Mr. Waghorn, constructed of a carriage peculiarly adapted for the desert, which is constructed entirely of iron. This carriage will shortly be exhibited before the president of the Board of Control and the chairman of the [illegible] East India Company, and, from what we hear, it is likely to meet with their fullest approval.——Visit of the Directors and Chairman of the East India Company to Liverpool.—We stated recently that the [illegible] of the East India Company had imported into this country, from the United States, some improved cotton gins, to be used in the operation and cleaning of East India cotton. Several gentlemen connected with the company arrived in Liverpool on the 6th of July, for the purpose of obtaining every available information relative to the cotton trade, and inspecting personally the best machinery employed in the manufacture of the article. They received two deputations at the Adelphi hotel from Manchester, and a deputation from the East India and China Association of Liverpool, they also visited in the course of the day the foundrey of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, and expressed themselves gratified with the wonders of that gigantic establishment. In the evening a party of sixty gentlemen, including Messrs. Wm. Rathbone and Robert Benson, dined with the directors. The result of this visit to the commercial and manufacturing districts of Lancashire will be attended with the introduction of immediate steps for greatly increasing the growth of cotton in the East Indies.——Sir David Wilkie, the Royal Academician, will shortly take his departure on a professional tour to the East, as far as Jerusalem, for the purpose of pictorially illustrating the dresses, habits, manners and customs of that ancient and very interesting people——Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee, a native of India, master ship-wright of Bombay, paid a visit to Devonport dock-yard on the 20th ultimo. We understand he has been in this country eight months, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with steam-engine machinery, and is now about to return to India. Mr. Cursetjee was one of the witnesses examined by the committee of the House of Commons on the opium claims, with respect to the effect which the non-payment of Captain Elliot's certificates would have on the native merchants of Bombay.——The [illegible] of the 27th ultimo., gives the following extract from the *Dublin Freeman*:—Rome, July 4—An East India bishop (a native of Piedmont) has arrived in Rome, giving a most favorable account of the progress of the Catholic religion within the circle of his jurisdiction, and bringing a number of Hindoo youths to be educated at the Propaganda. It is said that his holiness has been much pleased with the intelligence displayed by these young scions of Brahma, who have already learned to speak Italian with tolerable fluency. It is highly interesting to observe the groups of students, belonging to this celebrated college of Propaganda, whom age meets with every day in the streets and churches of Rome. Some of them are Chinese, others Hindoos, others Syrians, others Persians, some Egyptians, some Abyssinians, others South Americans, and many Irish, English, French, Germans, Spaniard, and Italians, and they are distinguished one from another as well by their peculiar complexions and features as by the various languages and idioms which they have brought thither from their different countries.—On the morning of the 20th ultimo, a very dreadful accident occurred to Captain James Metcalfe of the East India Company's Service. The captain was out riding; in the Bayswater-road, his horse commenced plunging most violently, and eventually threw its rider. The unfortunate gentleman pitched upon his head and received a severe fracture of the skull, attended with concussion of the brain, and we regret to say that but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Arrangements are being made to send out to India one or two iron ferry-boats, similar to the one between Gosport and Portsmouth, for the purpose of crossing over to Howrah, opposite to Calcutta.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the "Oriental Steam Company" are now fitting out a Steam ship for the Suez line to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. The rate of passage by the *Oriental* to start for Alexandria from Southampton on 1st proximo, is 45*l*., which with 15*l*. for expences in Egypt, and 80*l*. for passage money from Suez to Bombay, makes a total of 140*l*. for each gentleman, and 145*l*. for ladies.

ATLAS, JULY 11.

HIGH TREASON.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—MONDAY, JULY 6.

THE OPENING.—The ninth session of the present mayoralty commenced before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Sir G. Carroll, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, &c. The calendar contained ninety names. The grand jury were sworn, and then addressed by the Recorder. They proceeded immediately to their room, but there was a delay of two hours before they could send bills into court.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL.—Mr. Bodkin called the attention of the Court to the case of Edward Oxford, charged with high treason in compassing the death of her Majesty, and whose trial was appointed to take place on Thursday next by Lord Chief Justice Tindal. The learned gentleman said, that the friends of the young man were extremely anxious that his counsel should communicate with him before the trial took place, and, as Mr. Sydney Taylor and himself were engaged to defend him, they felt desirous of obtaining access to him, and they presumed that the proper course was to apply to the court for that purpose. The Recorder observed, that the general practice in ordinary cases was to admit counsel to see the prisoners whom they defended, and it was more necessary still that the rule should be observed in a case of this description. The learned gentleman immediately visited the prisoner.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

Nothing of interest occurred.

TRIAL OF EDWARD OXFORD.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, JULY 10.

The Court sat as before, and at an early hour.

Mary Sumner spoke to the prisoner's father having rode into his own parlour on his horse.—Charles Marklew, who had the care of Oxford's children in Birmingham, had seen Edward's father take laudanum to destroy himself.—Dr. Davies, who attended Edward's father on that occasion, said he was a man of colour, and, in the opinion of witness, deranged.—John Wright, of the Birmingham police, had been apprenticed to the father, whom he described as out of his senses.—George Sandon had the prisoner under his care for twelve months, and sent him home because he thought he was out of his senses.—The aunt of the prisoner, with whom he lived as barman, Mr. Minto and his servants, Mr. Fare, and Mr. Robinson, with whom the prisoner had lived, spoke to his inconsiderate and continual laughing.—Susannah Phelps, the prisoner's sister, said he had presented pistols at her. The books he had from the library were the *Black Pirate*, *Jack Sheppard*, and *Oliver Twist*.—Dr. Hodgkins, Dr. Conolly, and Dr. Chowne considered the state of the prisoner's mind as manifestly unsound. Mr. J. F. Clarke was of the same opinion—This closed the defence.

The Solicitor-General argued to disprove the hereditary insanity and that of the prisoner. There was no proof that the pistols were not loaded; and as to the letters found in the box, supposing them to be a complete fabrication, of which he had no doubt, it displayed considerable ingenuity. The letters were dated at distant periods, and directed to the place where the prisoner resided. If there were indications of insanity in them, there were also of imbecility. They were written with the express desire of inducing the belief that there was a secret conspiracy in connexion with Hoover. And then let them see how this supposed imbecile cross-examined the witnesses at the Privy Council. Did he suppose he was doing an innocent act? If he did, he was entitled to be acquitted; but he knew that he was breaking the law. If he intended the death of the Queen, it mattered not under what delusion he was labouring; if it did not bear upon the act he was amenable to the law. Was he ignorant of the effect of firing pistols? was he ignorant of the person at whom he aimed? Was he ignorant that he was subjecting himself to punishment? At what period was the prisoner incapable of determining right from wrong? He could find nothing to warrant such a conclusion as insanity; if they could he should rejoice. It was most fearful case. Justice should be administered with mercy, but mercy was the second consideration, justice was the first.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

The Judges having conferred together for a quarter of an hour—

Lord Denman commenced the summing up, and stated that the prisoner was charged with high treason; and the overt acts charged were, that he fired two pistols at her Majesty, loaded with bullets. The jury were to determine whether he fired the pistols, and whether they were loaded with bullets, and then to consider whether the prisoner was insane. These questions were perfectly distinct. It was clear the prisoner had no accomplice; the distance made her Majesty's escape wonderful, but she stopped down, and so, perhaps, escaped the fire; the only direct evidence of a ball, however, was the whizzing described by two witnesses. With regard to the inquiry of the prisoner, "Is the Queen hurt?" it showed that he was aware of what he was about, and in a sane man would be strong evidence that he knew that he had done that which would hurt the Queen. He had not confessed in the hearing of more than Brown that the pistols were loaded. It was for the jury to say whether the pistols were loaded with ball or no. This case was more difficult than if there were direct evidence as to insanity. It was sought to be proved that there was a hereditary taint of insanity in his family, and that his conduct was old—that he was at the age at which hereditary insanity developes itself—that the crime itself, and the papers found in the box, were proofs of insanity. With regard to the hereditary insanity there was no proof of the nature of the insanity under which the grandfather laboured, and it would also be for them to say whether there was any evidence to show that the grandfather, although a man of very violent temper, was suffering at all from insanity. With regard to the medical evidence, he considered it a most dangerous doctrine to assume the commission of crime as evidence of insanity, and to make every atrocious and extraordinary wickedness its excuse. Strictly speaking, there never could be any adequate motive to crime, and it would be most dangerous to assume that every person committed a crime without adequate motive was insane, and therefore not accountable for his actions. The object here was to show that at the time of committing the act he was not able to distinguish right from wrong. The papers might be used on either side. If he really believed he was a member of a secret society which had no existence, that was a degree of delusion which might almost excuse a person labouring under it from the consequences of any act. But there was a great degree of cunning exhibited in the letters, and it was impossible to say under what circumstances they were written. If he committed the crime for the sake of notoriety he must be held responsible for the consequences of his action. He left the case to the jury, satisfied that they would take all possible pains to ascertain the truth; and, having ascertained it, that they would pronounce such a verdict as would give satisfaction to their own minds, and be an example to future juries.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at a quarter past six o'clock, and returned in an hour, when the clerk asked them whether they had agreed upon their verdict?

The foreman said they had, and he read the following verdict:—"we find that the prisoner, Edward Oxford, discharged the contents of two pistols at her Majesty, but whether they were loaded with bullets or not has been satisfactorily proved, he being at the time insane."

The Court inquired if the jury acquitted the prisoner, for it was an acquittal upon the ground of insanity?

The foreman said that they did find that the prisoner was insane.

Lord Denman asked the jury if they found that the pistols had been loaded with bullets?

The foreman said that had not been proved.

Mr. Sidney Taylor submitted that there was no offence unless the pistols loaded with bullets.

The Attorney-General said that there were three conditions in the act--that the person should be indicted for treason—that the plea of insanity should be set up—and that the party should be acquitted. In the case the prisoner had been indicted, he had been found to be insane, and he had been acquitted. Here were the three concurring conditions of the act of Parliament, and the jury were therefore required to state expressly whether they acquitted him on the ground of insanity or not.

Mr. Bodkin contended that three distinct propositions had been laid before the jury for their consideration:—The first was, whether the pistols were presented at the Queen; 2d, whether they were loaded with bullets; and 3d, whether the prisoner was insane when the pistols were fired. They had returned a verdict, finding that there was no satisfactory proof of the pistols being loaded, which at once negatived the offence; and the words of the statute only applied where a case was made out.

Lord Deman asked the jury if they had fully considered the points laid before them, and agreed upon their verdict? It seemed to the Court that the matter was of much importance, and it was necessary that the jury should have fully considered and made up their minds upon the point referred to in their verdict. The question was, did the prisoner fire a pistol loaded with a bullet at the Queen?

The foreman of the jury asked if they could distinguish between a pistol loaded with a bullet and one unloaded?

Lord Denman said they [illegible] the evidence laid before them, and requested them to reconsider their minds on the subject, and duly made up.

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The jury again retired, and after a considerable discussion re-entered the Court.

Mr. Clerk—"How say you, is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

Foreman—"Guilty; being at the time insane."

The Court observed that this was then a verdict of acquittal.

The Attorney-General—"I now make an application to your lordships to order Edward Oxford to be detained in custody until her Majesty's pleasure is known."

The Court—"Of course that will be done."

The prisoner was then removed from the bar. He showed no emotion on hearing the verdict, and walked briskly from the dock, apparently glad that the investigation had been brought to a close.

Lord Denman thanked the jury for their attention to the business that had come before them, and discharged them.

EXECUTION OF COURVOISIER.

On Monday the murderer of Lord William Russell was executed at the Old Bailey. Hundreds of applications had been made to the sheriffs for orders of admission, but very few were issued, considerable inconvenience having been experienced at former executions in consequence of the number of visitors introduced.

It was ascertained by Mr. Cope, the governor, on the preceding night, that Courvoisier had devised a plan for anticipating the hangman's business. Indeed the governor suspected, from the moment of conviction, that the murderer would exercise all his ingenuity to dispatch himself, and two of his most active and vigilant turnkeys were appointed to remain with him night and day. The suspicion Courvoisier acknowledged shortly before his execution to be well founded. He had been, he said, constantly occupied in meditating upon finishing his career by murdering himself, notwithstanding the extraordinary readiness he had shown to join in prayer, and to read and quote the Scriptures with the ordinary and Sheriff Wheelton. At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night the governor went into Courvoisier's room and told him it was time for him to strip and go to bed. There was an evident repugnance on the part of the prisoner to take the hint. He hesitated very much; but finding that the governor was resolved to be obeyed, he did as he was required. By the direction of Mr. Cope, the mattress on which the prisoner had lain since his imprisonment in Newgate was removed, and another substituted. The governor himself then searched the clothes of Courvoisier, and found rolled up in the corner of his coat pocket a strip of dark cloth, which, notwithstanding the rigorous search made both before and after condemnation, never met the eye of any of those appointed to watch his movements. When the governor asked Courvoisier where he got the strip of cloth, and what he intended to do with it, he replied with one of those numerous shakes of the head, with which he was in the habit of confessing his crimes, that he meant, if the governor had not prevented him by suspecting his sincerity, to make a corpse of himself before the hour of execution arrived; that he had torn up the slip of cloth along the inside seam of his trowsers, and that he intended to tie it so tight round his arm as to develope as much as possible the large veins which, in the darkness of night, he purposed to open, so that in the morning he should be found dead. He submitted that to a man in his circumstances, with an ignominious death immediately before his eyes, the alternative of a silent departure was the most eligible choice; and, notwithstanding all the religious exhortations, public and private, which he had received, he had made up his mind on the matter. In answer to Mr. Cope as to the manner he intended to kill himself, Courvoisier said, "the mattress which you sent away had concealed in it a small piece of wood, which I had sharpened in such a manner that I could easily have opened my arm with it. I had been long looking about for a pin, but not finding one I took up a bit of stick, with which you light your fires, and managed, by giving it a point, to put it into my mattress." "So then," said Mr. Cope, "you have been all along contemplating self-destruction?" "Not a doubt of it, Sir," said Courvoisier, "I would have ended myself if I could." No piece of wood was found in the mattress. In the hurry and confusion of removal it might have been lost, or the prisoner might have indulged himself in another falsehood before his exit. The murderer slept well until four o'clock. He then rose, and at six o'clock Sheriff Wheelton and Mr. Carver, the ordinary, repaired to the room, and were joined by him with apparent fervour in prayer. Mr. Baup, a Swiss clergyman, who has been frequently with the prisoner since the first day of his confinement, soon afterwards arrived. The latter reverend gentleman, it appears, was impressed with the idea before the trial took place that Courvoisier was guilty of the murder, but altered his opinion in consequence of the ingenious acting of the murderer, who has since declared that from his early youth he had an unconquerable propensity to lying.

At half-past seven o'clock the sacrament was administered to him by the ordinary. He appeared in complete self-possession, and told those who addressed him that he was perfectly at ease, and hoped for mercy. Sheriff Evans received from him a letter, addressed to him by his mother, which deplored, in the most afflicting manner, the disgrace and misery which her wretched son had brought upon his family; and besought him to spend his last moments in an appeal for the only mercy he could meet with—the mercy of Heaven. At the request of the sheriffs, who asked him to write, a few minutes before he was led up to execution, something on the envelope, he wrote, with as steady a hand as any man in the room possessed, the following words:—

"François Benjamin Courvoisier,
The 8th of July, 1840.
the day of my execution.

[illegible] led the way to the place of execution, followed by the sheriffs, the under sheriffs, [illegible] ordinary, and the visitors. The [illegible] When they reached the [illegible] which leads directly [illegible] shook hands with [illegible] and several others, and [illegible] manner. [illegible] the rope round his [illegible] ordinary [illegible] world for ever.

It appears that Courvoisier's sister sent a petition to Lord John Russell, praying for a commutation of punishment for the wretched convict. The poor woman's letter to her brother upon the enormity of his offence deeply affected every one who heard it read.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES.

From Calcutta 15th May.
" Madras 13th "
" Bombay 23rd "
" China 27th March.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The situation of assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, hitherto held by Lieutenant-Colonel Maling, has been abolished on that officer's retirement. In future the duties will be performed by Messers Lind say and Fergusson, of the Commander-in-chief's department, gentlemen well known and respected by the army at large.

It is rumoured that Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay is likely to be removed from the war-office to Ireland.

The 10th Hussars are reported likely to relieve the 16th Lancers next year, in the East Indies. We can only contradict this report; the Cavalry regiments next for India are the 9th Lancers (already under orders to reieve the 4th Light Dragoons at Bombay) and the 4th Light Dragoons, who are to embark in 1842, and will send home the 16th Lancers from the Bengal Presidency.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c, During July, 1840.

5th Dr. Gds.—Maj. Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, Lt. Col. by p. v. Bt. Co. Allix, ret. July 3, 1840—Bt. Maj. Westenra, Maj. do.—Lieut. Colquitt, Capt. do.—Cor. Robson, Lieut. do.—Ens. Hamilton, from 88th P. Cor. do.

7th Dr. Gds.—Assit. Surg J. Stewart, from Staff Assist. Surg. v. Dr. Marshall, dead, do.—Assist. Surg. Tho. Fox, M. D. from 47th F. Assist. Surg. v. Stewaat, canc. 28 do.

1st Dr.—Cor. Wardlaw, Lieut. by p v. Palk, ret. do.—Dav. Fielding Jones, Cor. do.

6th Dr.—Maj. White, Lieut Col. by p. v. Bt. Col. Hon. H. H. Hutchinson, re 17th do.—Capt. Moore, Maj. do.—Lt. Ingram Capt. do.—Cor. Davidson Lieut. do.—Alfred Parker Cor. do.

11th Dr.—1st Lt. Jenkinson, from Rif. Br. Lieut. by p. v. Smith, ret. 10th do.

Gren Gdss—Geo. Aug. Fred. Bentink, Ens. and Lieut by p. v. Lord Blantyre, ret. 28th do.

1st F.—Luke Barron, M.D. Assist. Surg. v. Brewster, res. 10th do.—Villiers La Touche Hatton, from Rl. Mil. Coll. Ens. v. Mullen, 31st F. 17th do.—Gent. Cadet Wm. Kcht Allix from Rl. Mil. Coll. Ens. v. Keane, dead, 28th do.

2d—Ens. Stephenson, Lieut. by p. v. Stock, ret. 10th do.—John King. Ens do.

7th—2d Lt. Grant, from 60th F. Lieut. by p. v. Thos. Butler, ret. 28th do.

9th—Ens. Bluntish, Lieut. by p. v. Hoskins, ret. do.—Rob. Daunt Ens. do.

17th—Lieut. W. S. Hall from h. p. 18th F. prom. v. Moore dead 10th do.

20th—John George Ladaveze Adlercron from Rl. Mil. Coll. Ens. v Williams 47 F. 3d do.

21st—Staff Assist. Surg. J. Summers M. D. v. Ass. Surg. Davidson 50 F. 28th do.

31st—Lieut Bulkeley Capt. v. Bt. Maj. Ogilvy dead Mar

22—Ens. Mullen from 1st F. Lt. 17th July.

32d—Chas. Thos. Xing from R. Mil. Coll. Ens. v. Palk dead 10th do.

33d—Henry Ullick Burke Ens. by p. v. Peel Unatt 17th do.

35th—Ens. Tisdall from 64th F. Ens. v. Crosbie ret 3d do.

37th—Ens Atkinson Lieut. by p v Griffiths ret 28th do—R Prescot Hortison Ens do.

43d—Ens Hon C H Lindsay Lieut by p v Paget Unatt 3d do—Dawson Cornelius Greene Ens do.

47th—Lieut Larder Capt v Dundee dead 2d June—Ens Fordyce Lieut 3d July—Ens Williams from 20th F Ens do—Assist. Surg Lawson from Staff Assist. Surg Fox 7th Dr. Gds 28th do.

50th—Ass. Surg. Davidson, from 20 F v Surg Reid dead do.

51st—Ens Northey Lieut by p v Gates ret 3d do—Ro Atherton Ffarington Ens do.

60th—Wm Grenfell 2d Lieut by p v Dansay ret do—Capt Joseph Robinson from Unatt Capt v Bu man dead 10 h do—Th s Somers Armstrong 2d Lieut by p v Grant 7th F 28th do.

62d—Capt Jas Sweeney from Unatt Capt v Bower dead 17th do.

64th—Harry Horgan Brown Willesford Ens by p v Tisdall 35th F 3d do.

2d—Ens Harris Lieut by p v Hon C Stuart ret 10th do—Ens Rice from 4th F Ens do.

33—Ens Cary Lieut 20 May—James Sadler Naylor from Rl Mil Col Ens 17th July—Lt Brown Adj v Stubbs dead 20th May.

38th—Chas Worsley Minchin Ens by p v Hamilton 5th Dr Gds 3d July.

90th—Major Singleton K-H Lieut-Col by p. v. Peddle ret 17th do—Capt Griffith Maj do—Lt Gallwey Capt do—Ens Mackenzie Lieut do—Hon John Tuchet Ens do

95th—Ens Smythe Lieut by p v Wood ret 10th do—John H Carew Ens do.

Rif Br—2d Lieut and Adj Somerset rank of Lieut

9th do—2d Lieut Warrue 1st Lt by p v Jenkinson 11th Dr 10th do—Wm Monro Aitchison 2d Lt do,

1st W I Reg—Eneas Mackintosh Macpherson Ass Surg v. Campbell Staff 3d do.

Rl Malta Fenc—Bt Maj Bussiett Major with local and temp rank 10th do—Lieut Alersi Capt do do do—Ens Metrovitch Lt do do do Vol Cadet de Piro Ens do do do.

UNATTACHED—Lieut H W Pagt from 43d F Capt by p 3d July—Lieut G Munro from 22d F Capt without p 10th do—Ens E [illegible] from 33d F Lieut by p 17 do.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—To be Second Lieutenants—Rl Art—Gent Cadets Roupuier John Cannon v Dickson prom 20th June—W Cookson v Spencer do.

Rl Eng—To be Second Lieuts Gent Cadets Wm Driscoll Gossett v Stanley prom 20th June—John Bernard Luykin v Menzies prom do—Chas Simv Reynolds do—Fair fax Charles Hassard v. Laffan do.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT Ass Surg Alex Campbell from 1st W I Reg Assist Surg v John Stewart 7th Dr Goc 3p July—Assist Surg Logan M D from 53d F v Assist Surg Summers 21st F 28th do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

June 30.—At Edinburgh, the lady of William M'Dowall, Esq., late of the Madras establishment, of a daughter.—July 8.—At Hampton, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.—19.—At Hammersmith, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Harris, 30th Bengal Infantry, of a son.—At Roe Park, Ireland the lady of E. Macnaughten, Esq., of a daughter.—23.—At Blackheath, the lady of Robert Wilkinson, Esq., late of Canton, of a daughter.—Lately.—At Cranford Hall, Northamptonshire, the lady of Sir George Robinson, Bart., of a daughter.—Lately.—At Stoke, the lady of Cap. P. Peacocke, 25th reg. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 17.—At Islington, the Rev. John Rowlandson, M. A., chaplain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Jane Laetitia, eldest daughter of Robert Harrell, Esq., late of Maidstone.—July 1.—At St. [illegible] Lancaster, J. H. W. Mayow, Esq., Bengal Army, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Willasey, Esq., of Alierton Hall, Lancashire.—At Bathford, Joseph Goldstane, Esq., surgeon, of Ashley, to Alexandra, only surviving child of the late Capt. A. R. Hughes, Madras Native Infantry.—2.—At Barbican Chapel; Assistant-Surgeon William Burrell, Madras medical establishment, to Emily only daughter of Mr. J. Harris, of Clapham.—4.—At Southampton, Major S. Bullock, Madras Cavalry, to Augusta, widow of the late Capt. H. B. Williams—7.—At Leamington Priors, the Rev. Richard Kempthorne, colonial chaplin of St. Helena, to Sophia Mary, eldest daughter of the late General Ainslie, formerly Governor of Dominica.—9.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. F. Hildyard, Rector of Swainington, to Letitia, daughter of John Shore, Esq., of Guildford-street.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Colonel F. Clinton, Grenadier Guards, to the Hon. Miss Mary Margaret Montague, second daughter of Lord and Lady Mantague.—11.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. H. T. Hitchins, Madras army, to Emma Spicer, widow of the late Major H. P. Keighley, Madras army.—13.—At Hove Church, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G. C. B., to Anne Elizabeth, widow of the late B. Goad, Esq., of Harly-street.—15.—At Cheltenham, John H. Whitehead, Esq., of Singapore, to Family, third surviving daughter of the late Colonel W. Tollemache Edwards, 15th Foot.—15.—At St, Marylebone, S. J. Tabor, Esq., 7th Bengal Cavalry to Emma, eldest daughter of Peter Davey, Esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's park.—16.—At Boulogne-sur-mer, Sebright Sheaffe Cofin, Esq. Madras Army, to Charlotte Isabella Grant, second daughter of Maj. Martin.—At Newington, F. G. Moore, Esq., surgeon, Rotherham, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Brett, Esq., of Newington-place, Kennington, late of the East-India-House.—At St. Mary's, Chelham, Thomas H. Mackey, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. A. Ramsay.—21.—At St. James's Church, W. H. Penrose, Esq., of Lahane, county of Cork, to the Hon Miss Georgiana Isabella Keane, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Keane, of Ghuznee and Cappoquin.—The Rev. J. S. Hodson, M. A., of Merton College, Oxford, to Elizabeth Dorrell, second daughter of the Rev. B. J. Vernon, late Hon. E. I. Company's chaplain, St. Helena.—At Mortalke, Samuel Beachcroft, Esq., of Cadogan-place, to Elizabeth Acworth, second daughter of Sir Francis M. Ommanney, and widow of Augustus Prinsep, Esq.,—23.—At York-street, Mr. Robert Maynard, of Walworth, to Mary Bellasis, second daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Smales, of the Hon. Company's service.—At St. Pancras Church, Herbert Jecob, Esq., captain 19th regt. Bombay army, to Mary Dunstervile, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. B. Dunstervile.—At Londonderry, J. R. Savi, Esq., of Bengal, to Jane Douglas, eldest daughter of Patrick Gilmour, Esq.—25.—At Woolwith, Capt. Laylis, Madras army, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Capt. Varlo, of Woolwith.—28.—At Maidstone, F. F. Wardeu, Esq. Madras army, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Pope, of Maidstone.—At Cheltenham, A. Arnott, Esq., M. D., Bombay Med. Ser., to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late I. Lowden, Esq., of Charleston.—29.—At Langham-place, Frederic Fulcher, Esq., 67th regt. Bengal N. I., to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late H. Moor, Esq., of Kirby Hall, Kent.—30.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Wallace, Esq., 34th regt. Madras N. I., to Corbitta Lord. niece to Sir John Owen, Bart., M. P.—At Dublin, Rev. T. Dunkin, chaplain, E. I. C. S., to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. R. Olpherts, of Charlestown, Louth.

DEATHS.

May 8.—Off Cape Coast, on his voyage to England, Capt. William Huntef, Commander of the schooner Ghica.—June 4, at [illegible] second-lieut. W. J. Western, Bombay Ens[illegible]—29.—At Paris, Ensign W. Fraser 6th B. [illegible] July 2.—In Kensington John Neave, Esq., Bengal C. S.—At Baden-Baden, Mr. Woulfe, Chief-baron of the Irish Exchequer.—3.—At Frankford-sur-Maine, Colonel David Campbell, late 9th Foot—5.—At St. James's-place, Lord Arden.—6.—At Great Malvern, Dr. Jenkinson, the late Bishop of St. David's.—9.—Eliza Jane, the youngest daughter of Henry Alexander, Esq., of Clarendon-place, Hyde-park.—At Manchester-street, J. P. Warde, Esq., of the Theatre-royal, Covent-garden.—At Carnarvon. Capt. William Hamilton, Hon. E. I. Company's late maritime service.—12.—At Pau, in France, Sarah, wife of Alexander Bell, Esq., late of Bombay.—At Hecle, near Brussels, Capt. John Hunter, third son of the late Capt. Patrick Hunter, Hon. E. I. Company's service.—At Courtoun Castle, the Hon. Col. Stopford.—At Montague-place, Sir R. Baker, formerly magistrate at Bow-street.—13.—At Brandeau, Aunts, Margaret, daughter of J. T. B. Templeton, Esq. of Calcutta.—At Harewood House, Yorkshire, Lady Charlotte Douglas, eldest surviving sister of the Earl of Morton.—19.—Near Teignmouth, by drowning, through the upsetting of his yacht, Capt. Carlyle-Clark, 21st Bombay N. I.—23.—At Blackheath, Eliza, wife of Robert Wilkinson. Esq., late of Canton.—At Gillingham, Keant, Capt. G. J. Bower of the 62d regt. formerly of the 14th and 31st Foot.—26.—At Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesea.....2July.—Leamington, John Morris, Esq., of Baker-street.....29.—At Belgrave-square, John Hastie, Esq., late of alcCutta. ...Lately.—Capt. Thomson of the ship *Duke of Boxburgh*; bound to New Zealand. He fell overboard in Cook's Staits, and was drowned.....At Kempshott Park, Hants, Edward Walter Blunt, Esq., of Exeter Collage Oxford.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham. From the hour of his lordship's arrival at Cowes there appeared no hopes of his recovery, and he had been daily getting weaker, but his medical attendants considered he was not in immediate danger—that the acute disease had been changed into the chronic: indeed he had had no medical man in attendance for some days. He lordship had not eaten anything for a week past, excepting a little fruit, and had taken only beef tea; and at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 28th he was taken worse, and his medical adviser was for the first time called in; he attended immediately and pronounced him dying, that he could not live five hours. At 10 minutes past 9 his lordship expired, aged 49 years.

CRACOW.

The following is an address of the inhabitants of the free city of Cracow to the Governments of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the King of the French:—

"My Lord, First Lord of the Treasury,—The misfortunes which overwhelmed the free city of Cracow and its inhabitants are such, that the undersigned do not perceive for themselves and for their countrymen any hope but in the powerful and the enlightened protection of England and France.

"The establishment of the state of Cracow as a free, independent, and neutral city, was one of the acts of the general treaty that the representatives of Great Britain and of France signed at Vienna in 1815, and by which they have entered, in the name of their respective Governments, into a solemn *engagement* to make the existence of that state respected.

"The annexed exposition has in view to prove that the stipulations with respect to the state of Cracow have not been respected as they ought to have been, and to show the deplorable situation in which its inhabitants are now placed in consequence of those violations.

"We humbly beg to recommend to the attention of the Governments of England and of France that document, which gives a faithful picture of the painful condition into which we have fallen, which demonstrates its causes, and indicates the measures the adoption of which would tend towards lessening the evil.

"Deign, my Lord, to take that exposition into your consideration, and if you become convinced—

"That the situation in which we are placed gives us a right to solicit the intervention of every Government which was a party to the treaty of Vienna;

"That especially the Governments of Great Britain and France have a right to answer that appeal;

"And that the intervention which we solicit would be on their part the accomplishment of a duty solemnly contracted;

"Then, my Lord, vouchsafe to expose our wishes before the Sovereign who honours you with her august confidence, and to place at the foot of the throne the following requests, which we beg humbly to address to her;—

"1. That Great Britain, in conjunction with France, would explicitly demand a fundamental revision of conditions which guarantee the existence of the state of Cracow, both in its internal arrangement, and its connexion with its neighbours.

"That a commission or a conference be designated for that purpose by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, that these five powers agree together upon common accord, as they did in 1815, to lay down in a definitive manner the fundamental bases of its internal organization, and assimilate them with the latter organic regulations by which its original constitution had been modified, although that constitution, inserted literally in the general act of the Congress of Vienna, should have remained untouched, as much as the other stipulations of the same treaty.

"2. That the delegates of the free city of Cracow, be admitted to the deliberations of that conference, with a consultative voice.

"3. That the conference devise measures calculated to procure to the inhabitants of Cracow, in their commercial relations, and in all other communications with the neighbouring countries, the advantages which have been secured to them by the treaty of Vienna. (Art. 14.)

"4. That the fundamental institutions destined to regulate henceforth the existence of Cracow having already once received the sanction of the five powers, all ulterior reform should be accomplished for the future according to the mode prescribed to that effect, that is to say, by the regular action of the constitutional powers of the country.

"5. That the authorities of the country, constituted according to the institutions so renewed, be henceforth secured from all open foreign influence and have to answer for their acts only before the powers that law will designate for that purpose.

"6. Lastly, that in order to obviate for the future all necessity for a similar reclamation like the present, as well as to watch over the results of the measures which we have proposed the Governments of England and of France maintain in the same manner as the three neighbouring powers of Cracow accredited representatives in that state.

"These are the demands that we address to the Governments of Great Britain and of France. We flatter ourselves that the inquiry into the facts explained in the annexed exposition will prove that these demands have been suggested by the most urgent necessity, and that only the measures which we call for can put an end to the state of [illegible] under which we are now pining.

"Fully convinced of this, we dare to hope that Providence will grant a successful issue to the present request, and we shall be happy, my Lord, if you deign to urge it with your kind zeal and solicitude.

"We have the honour to be, with the greatest consideration, my Lord,
"Your very humble and obliged servants,
"INHABITANTS OF CRACOW.
"Cracow, ch 14, 18arM39".

Robert Hodges Eyre, Esq. died on Monday last at Macrome Castle.

We are informed that William Stephenson, Esq. lord mayor of York, has received her Majesty the Queen's command, through the Marquis of Normanby, to attend in London, in order that the honour of knighthood may be conferred upon him.

A letter from Beyruth, states that on Easter Monday, 4,000 pilgrims bathed in the river Jordan.

A beautiful specimen of the Lucerta Agilis (green lizard) was killed by Mr. Anning, landlord of the Mount Pleasant Inn, Kenton, among the straw in his stables last week; it was twelve inches long, and the colours are very vivid.

On the 1st of July Sheriffs Evans and Wheelton will give a splendid entertainment to the ijudges, fifteen of whom have accepted the invitation.

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